HOUSE COMMITTEE. TESTIMONY AS TO ROBERTS'S ALLEGED POLYGA-

from Utah appeared to-day before the committee of the House which is investigating the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah. They included Mrs. Lucila liles, a practising physician of Salt Lake City; rs. McDougail, E. L. McDaniel and S. E. Wishard, all of Salt Lake City. There was also a large numof interested spectators, including the delegation of Gentiles from Utah here to oppose Roberts. Mr. Roberts was present and conducted the cross-

Miles was the first witness. She is of a call she made at the house of Mrs. Maggie pp Roberts on April 12, 1897, relative to some cal society affairs. She addressed Mrs. Shipp oberts as "Dr. Shipp," whereupon, the witness said, she was interrupted with the request, "Doctor, ou will call me Dr. Roberts." Mrs. Roberts went n to explain, the witness said, that she had been ried to Mr. Roberts for seven years. She asked the medical society mail sent her in future iddressed as "Dr. Roberts," not "Dr. Shipp." rward the witness called at the house. Mr. toberts came in and was introduced. She could whether there was a specific introduction shand or whether his entry was with such liarity as to indicate a marital status. When

Roberts submitted an objection to the effect that this testimony related to 1897, whereas the committee had no jurisdiction over him prior to his ing a member of Congress.

Then you contend," said Chairman Tayler, "that the testimony should be confined to polygamous actices subsequent to March 4, 1899?"

answered Mr. Roberts. The objection will be noted," responded the

knew both Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Dr. Roberts, and related his first meeting with the latter in 1897, This occurred, he said, on the He was in the car with Roband spoke with him. A woman sat beside him, and he beckoned to her and then introduced her,

"Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Wishard." Maria C. McDougall testified to an incident curing on July 22, 1888, when she was on the train | THE NAVY NEEDS EXPERIENCED MEN lutte, Mont., to Salt Lake City. heard Mr. Roberts introduce his companion as 'my wife,' " testified Mrs. McDougall, "and repeatedly

Edwin McDaniels, former manager of "The Salt Lake Heraid," raid that in 1896 he had a conversa-tion with Roberts in the course of which Roberts told him he had three families. On cross examina-Mr. McDaniels said he had opposed the nom-

Mr. McDaniels said he had opposed the nomion of Roberts.
r. Roberts presented a formal objection to the imony on the general lines aircady stated, the afternoon session T. J. Brandon, of Centille, Utah, where he had been postmaster and bate judge, testified that he had known B. H. serts for years, also Louisa Smith Roberts and in Dibble Roberts. He knew the children of this Smith Roberts, five or six in number, the Dibble Roberts also had six children, if he imbered correctly. These children called for mail of Cella Roberts, and occasionally for B. Roberts, while the witness was postmaster,

cross-examination the witness said he knew ng beyond general repute, reply to Chairman Tayler, Mr. Brandon said when one of the Roberts children called for for "father," he delivered the mail of B. H.

THIS GOVERNMENT NOT INTERFERING.

no degree whatever between France and China the two countries. It is positively denied that either through Mr. Porter or any other person has the United States addressed any demand to the French Government for an explanation of its

CHAMBER'S REQUEST GRANTED.

At the last monthly meeting of the Chamber of nmerce a resolution was adopted that the State Department be asked to instruct the United States Minister in China to lend his aid and influence, in concert with the representatives of the other treaty Powers, to bring about the dredging of the Woosung bar and the conservancy of the Wang-Poo River between the conservancy of the Wang-Poo River between the ports of Woosung and Shanghai, for the benefit of commerce. The Chamber has re-ceived a reply from the Secretary of State saying that Minister Conger has been instructed to do what he properly can in conjunction with his col-lengues toward the accomplishment of the desired result.

SAMPSON ALLOWED TOO MUCH PAY.

CANNOT DRAW A REAR ADMIRAL'S SALARY WHILE HOLDING AN AD INTERIM

Washington, Dec. 19 .- Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has revised the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in the claim the Auditor for the Navy Department in the claim of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson for pay as Rear Admiral while performing the duties of that grade. In making the readjustment Controller Tracewell finds that Admiral Sampson was allowed 1549 too much by the Auditor for the Navy Department in arriving at the differences in pay in the various grades which the Admiral held. The Controller holds that an officer of the Navy nominated for advancement in number in pursuance of Section 1.596, Revised Statutes, which advancement is not concurred in by the Senate, and who receives an ad interim appointment for such advancement while his case was pending before the Senate, is not entitled to the pay of the grade to

TIFFANY STUDIOS

The collection of this season's Art Objects in Tiffany Favrile Glass is more varied and beautiful in color and design than ever before. The individuality of such Holiday Gifts as are here shown is a feature of rare attraction

Many pieces, many prices TIFFANY STUDIOS 383 to 341 Fourth Avenue between 24th and 25th Streets

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET. ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 21, 1869.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 21, 1869, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the X Y Depot of the Gr. Mr. Department, 500,000 yards of Khaki material, subject to 50% increase if desired by this Department, conforming to standard and specifications adopted. Nov. 7th, 1859. Proposals will, however, the subject to 50% increase if desired by this Department, conforming to standard and specifications, but in such cases samples of not less than 25 yards must accompany bids. Blank proposals than 25 yards must accompany bids. Blank proposals diving finite of bidding can be obtained at the offices of and manner of bidding can be obtained at the offices of and Chicago. The U.S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Frederick will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price discusses the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Khaki Material, to be onessed Dec. 21, 1856," and addressed to Col. A. S. KIMBALL, A.Q.M.G. U.S.A., Depot Qr. Mr.

CURRENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S MEASURE RE-PORTED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE BILL.

Washington, Dec. 19.-Discussion in the Senate on the financial measure drafted by the Republican majority of the Committee on Finance will begin on Thursday, January 4, the day after the holiday recess. This announcement was made to-day by Committee, in connection with his report of the Senate substitute for the bill passed yesterday by the House. Mr. Aldrich, who will have charge of the measure, declared his purpose to press the

measure to passage as soon as possible.

The Finance Committee made several changes in the phraseology of the bill. One of these changes was made in the second section, relating to the sale of bonds for the maintenance of the gold reserve,

ing the issuance of notes by banks so as to provide explicitly for the application of this provision to banks "upon which an amount of circulating notes has been issued less than the par value of the bonds." A provision is also added for the repeal of the present law limiting the issuance of bank notes to less than the par value of bonds depos-ited.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) desired it to be understood that the bill reported by the Finance Committee did not represent the views of the minority of the

committee.

W. V. Allen, appointed by Governor Poynter as Senator from Nebraska, took the oath of office.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered a joint resolution granting the Commercial Cable Company the right to lay a cable to Cuba.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) had passed a bill to authorize the President to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain subject to entry under the Homestead law, with certain restrictions.

A bill creating a commission of five to revise and codify the pension laws was passed.

After a brief executive session the death of Representative Bland was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 19 (Special).-The Navy Department proposes to ask Congress for \$1,000,000 to build two first class training ships, of three thousheathed and provided with auxiliary sail power as well as steam propulsion. Such ships are declared to be indispensable to maintaining a force of skilled seamen to work the warships now in the fleet. It is estimated that the two projected vescaster, which are now utilized for training purposes, will be condemned and laid up in Rotten Row. It is regarded as extremely important that vessels adapted to the duty shall be ready to take their places, and in the opinion of the Chief of Navigation, who is in charge of the matter, the only solution of the question is to build special ships fitted for the service. The expedient has been temporarily adopted of utilizing the Dixle for training purposes, but it is said to be apparent already that men cannot be properly prepared and drilled for man-of-war duties on a converted mer-chantman, and that the only way to keep a full complement of experienced men on the fighting ships in commission is to keep several training ships constantly engaged in whipping the raw ma-terial into shape aboard vessels devoted to the work.

ships constantly engaged in whipping the raw material into shape aboard vessels devoted to the work.

The suggestion to utilize the regular cruisers and battleships for drilling green men and giving them experience by mixing them into the regular crews is met by the objection that such methods have been repeatedly tried with the result of demoralizing the skilled crew, and that it is poor economy to place novices on an expensive ship, where every man, from the captain down, must be an expert in his particular line. Even a fireman from the best merchant ship or the largest establishment ashore is considered an unsafe man in the hold of a highly complicated warship, and his unfamiliarity with his surroundings may lead to disaster.

It is said that the enlisted strength of the Navy to-day is nearly four thousand men short of the legal limit and of the needs of the service. Many valuable ships have been thrown out of commission for lack of men, and others must be laid up in a short time to furnish crews for the new battleships and torpedo boats. The authorized strength of the Navy is 17,500 men and 2,500 apprentices. The former number cannot be filled for lack of men, and the latter is about a thousand short for lack of training ships to house them. Under the circumstances the Navy Department will try to induce Congress to appropriate for two special ships, and in the mean nime, in order to secure most quickly a large number of canable instructed men able. Congress to appropriate for two special ships, and in the mean time, in order to secure most quickly a large number of capable instructed men, ablebodied men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six will be sent out on the Dixie and familiarized as rapidly as possible with the chief requisites of the service, and then shifted to the lower ratings on regular cruisers as they become reason ably proficient.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE MEETS.

BUB-COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED BY CHAIRMAN PAYNE.

Washington, Dec. 19.-The Ways and Means Committee of the House held a short meeting to-day at which Chairman Payne announced the sub-com-mittees, and a resolution for the distribution of the President's Message was ordered reported to the House. The sub-committees are as follows:

Customs, Customs Districts and Customs Offi-cials—Messrs, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Richardson and Robertson. Administration of Customs Laws—Russell, Payne, Dolliver, Steele, Swanson, McClellan and New-

lands.
Internal Revenue—Dolliver, Steele, Russell, Hopkins, Tawney, McClellan and Cooper (Tex.).
Public Debt, the Preservation of the Public Credit
and Redemption of Government Notes—Dalzell, McCall, Payne and Richardson.
Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties—Hopkins,
Dolliver, Tawney, Long, Dalzell, Swanson and
Cooper.

Cooper. Tawney, Long, Datzell, Swanson and Cooper.

Revenue from other sources than customs and excises and on miscellaneous subjects—Grosvenor, Russell, Steele, McCall, Long, Robertson and Newlands.

TO CHOOSE THEIR CONVENTION CITY.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN WASHINGTON ON FEBRUARY 22.

Washington, Dec. 18.-Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of that committee, to be held at the Raleigh Hotel, in this city, on February 22. The purpose of the meeting is to fix a time and place for holding the Democratic National Convention next summer.

PARCELS POST TREATY RATIFIED. Washington, Dec. 19.-The Postoffice Department was informed to-day that the President of Guatemala had on December 14 approved the United States and Guatemaia parcels post convention. It goes into effect on January 1.

DEATH OF A CANAL ENGINEER. Charles H. Stockton died at Greytown on December 12, from typhoid fever.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Dec. 19.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

HORACE SPEED to be United States Attorney for the Territory of Okiahoma.

Territory of Okiahoms.

H. G. EWART to be District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

Captain GEORGE W. MELVILLE to be engineer in chief and chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, with rank of rear-admiral.

Also a number of postmasters.

The Telephone System of Manhattan has doubled in the past three years. The Rates have been reduced. Greater facilities at less

cost appeal to all. 37, 000 STATIONS

All stations have standard equipment; the rate varies with the use of the service from \$75 a year. NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY 15 Dey Str THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED.

EX-SPEAKER GROW ON THE PHILIP-PINE QUESTION.

ISLANDS MUST BE RETAINED AS A LOGICAL RESULT OF THE WAR-ATTEMPTS TO EMBARRASS THE GOVERN-

Washington, Dec. 19.-The House was in ses-Message were distributed in accordance with tribution of the Message was made the occathe venerable ex-Speaker of the House, in defence of the Administration's course in the Phil-

What shall be done with these islands and what what shall be the government for their inhabitants is now a question to be settled by the Congress of the United States. But our anti-imperialist statesmen claim that, instead of Congress, it rightfully belongs to Aguinaido to say what kind of government shall be established for the eight or tenment shall be established for the eight or tenment shall be established for the eight or tenment shall be established for the eight or to sue for peace, then in that case he would, as conqueror, have the right to dictate the kind of government over the paople becomes morally responsible to the civilization of the age to replace the government over a people becomes morally responsible to the civilization of the age to replace the government overthrown by one equally, if not more, efficient for the protection of life and proporer. Spain relinquished the sovereignty over the Philippine Islands to the United States of America, not to Aguinaido. From the time that was done the United States became responsible in the forum of nations to see that an efficient government is established for these islands.

We are told by the defenders of Aguinaido and

the United States became the control of nations to see that an efficient government is established for these islands. We are told by the defenders of Aguinaldo and Me are told by the defenders of Aguinaldo and his Tagalo insurgents as an excuse for their acts that one nation cannot govern another nation. The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands never were a nation and never had a government of their own. The eight or ten millions of their inhabitants consist of different tribes, speaking different languages, similar in this respect to the various Indian tribes once scattered over this continent, except that the Filiplinos are far more civilized. Is not Congress just as competent to legislate for these former subjects of Spain as for the inhabitants of Alaska, former subjects of Russia, or for the people in the Territories of the Union?

PRESENT AND FUTURE DUTY.

PRESENT AND FUTURE DUTY.

PRESENT AND FUTURE DUTY.

The first great duty of the United States now is a suppress the Tagalo insurrection against its of suppress the Tagalo insurrection against its uthority and to establish order in the Philippine siands, and when that is done to provide a government for the protection of the civil and religious rights of its inhabitants the same as is now one for the inhabitants of the District of Columitiand the Territories of the Union. There is no uestion of territorial expansion or forcible ansuration to be settled. That was settled by American guns at Manila and San Juan Hill, ratified by treaty of peace with Spain. Right or wrong, sood or bad, American territory has aiready been expanded.

The white man can never lay down his burden so may a oppression and national injustice and rrong exist among the children of men. Nations, kee individuals, owe something to a common humanity; for they are the trustees of civilization, it is ordained in the retributions of that overrulage Providence which controls in the affairs of men hat nations cannot shirk their responsibilities to therety and humanity when cast upon them in the ourse of human events without bitter retribution on or late in national disasters.

AGUINALDO'S AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS.

AGUINALDO'S AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS.

ment.

The Tagalos in attacking the American army which delivered them from Spanish despotism had no government of their own to defend, for none had ever been established, and they were not resisting unjust laws, for no laws of any kind been done by the American people or its army injurious or even unfriendly to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

Lafayette, years after he tendered his life with his sword to the cause of American independence, advised the crowning of Louis Philippe King of France instead of the establishment of a regublic, for the reason, as he said, that the French people were not then fitted for self-government.

It would be a gross calumny upon a great nation to say that the French people were not at that time as well fitted for self-government as are the Tagalos now, or any other portion of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. The American colonies had a practical experience in self-government under their respective charters from the Crown of Great Britain, in township, county and State administration, for more than a hundred years, and yet not one of them adopted in practice then, nor have they since, the self-evident truth which they put into the Declaration of Independence, that government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Even Massachusetts, home of Edward Atkinson and other like kindred spirits, has no provision in her organic law for ascertaining the consent of even a majority of her adult population to the Constitution under which they live, or their consent of even a majority of her adult population to the constitution under which they live, or their consent of even a majority of her adult population which has never had any experience in any kind of self-government, and whose unfands, a population which has never had any experience in any kind of self-government, and whose unfands, a population which has never had any experience in any kind of self-government, and whose unfands, a population which has never had any experience in any kind of sel

But the population of these islands, under the controlling influence of the United States, with its free institutions and their own better conditions after peace and order shall have been established, will no doubt in a short time become fitted for self-government. When that time shall come and the United States of America shall establish for these islands, with their eight or ten millions of people, a free and independent government, to be administered by themselves, it will be the gift of the great Republic to civilization of a colossal statue of liberty enlightening the world, throwing its refulgent rays from the mountain peaks overlooking the Bay of Manila across the Chinese Sea and over the empire of oldest time, where dwells one-fourth of the present population of the globe. Such is our mission, our manifest destiny now, in behalf of liberty and humanity, the same as it was three score years ago, before the pioneer settler scaled the snow crowned summits of the Sierras or the flag of our fathers fluttered along the shores of the Pacific.

Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.) introduced a resolu-THE OUTLOOK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.) introduced a resolu-Washington, Dec. 19.—The Isthmian Canal Com-mission has been informed that Assistant Engineer the Philippines, and declaring it to be the purtion approving the Administration's course in pose of Congress after peace is declared to give the inhabitants of the islands as large a share in the government as would promote their happiness and welfare.

Mr. Tayler (Rep., Ohlo), chairman of the special committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect Roberts, offered a resolution for the payment of the expenses incurred by the committee, and hereafter to be incurred, out of the contingent fund of the House. Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio) asked unanimous consent that the committee investigating the Roberts case be also instructed to investigate the cases of the two Utah postmasters alleged to be guilty of polygamy. Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) objected, and the Tayler resolution was adopted.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committee to participate in arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster on January 18: Messrs. Lovering (Mass.), Cousins (Iowa), Clarke (N. H.), Cummings (N. Y.), and Gaines (Tenn.).

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.) spoke in criticism of the statements in the President's Message about the prosperous condition of the country. He charged that a large proportion of the alleged prosperity was fictitious, and instanced the case of the numerous industrial trusts which, he said, had been inflated with wind and floated. Many of these bubbles had been pricked within the last few days, and to-day the newspapers were filled with the stories of disaster in Wall Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) spoke briefly in op-

position to Mr. Grow's statement last Friday that from 1860 to 1878 "coin" was understood to mean and did mean "gold."

Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.) announced the death of Senator Hayward, of Nebraska, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions the House adjourned.

THE BACON RESOLUTIONS. TO BE THE BASIS OF OPPOSITION TO THE

PRESIDENT'S POLICY. Washington, Dec. 19.-The joint resolution the Philippine question, introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, were shown to a number of Democratic Senators before being presented, and it is understood that they will be the basis of opposition to the policy of the Administration. The text of the resolutions, which were carefully prepared by "enator Bacon

of land or harbors as may be remmented purposes being not deemed inconsistent with the same.

Second—That in demanding and in receiving the cession of the Philippine islands it is not the purpose of the Government of the United States to secure and maintain permanent dominion over the same as a part of the territory of the United States or to permanently incorporate the inhabitants thereof as citizens of the United States or to hold said inhabitants as vassals or subjects of this Government, and the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands.

this Government, and the United States was disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands.

Third—That the United States having accepted the cession of the Philippine Islands from Spain, and thaving by force of arms overthrown all organized authority and opposition to the authority of the United States therein, the duty and obligation rest upon the United States to restore peace and maintain order throughout the same; to protect in said islands the enjoyment of life and property and the pursuit of lawful avocations, and to continue such protection until the power and duty to maintain said protection shall have been transferred and intrusted by the United States to a government of the people of said Islands deemed capable and worthy to exercise said power and discharge said duty.

Fourth—That when armed resistance to the authority of the United States shall have ceased within said islands and pence and order shall have been restored therein, it is the purpose and intention of the United States, so soon thereafter as the same can be practically and safely accomplished, to provide the opportunity and prescribe the method for the formation of a government by and of the people of the Philippine Islands, to be thereafter independently exercised and controlled by themselves, it being the design of the United States to accord to the people of caid Islands the same measure of liberty and independence which has been pledged by the Congress of the United States to the people of Cuba.

Fifth—That when a stable government shall, by the method aforesaid, have been duly formed and erected in said islands, competent and worthy in the judgment of the United States to exercise the powers of an independent government and to preserve peace and maintain order within its jurisdiction, it is the purpose and intention of the United States, reserving to themselves only such tharbors and tracts of land as may be needed for coaling stations or other government has been t

TO PREVENT PREMATURE BURIAL.

English, inventor of an appliance to make prema ture burial difficult, gave an exhibition of his ap paratus last night at the Academy of Medicine No. 17 West Forty-third-st., and Dr. M. Manges of Mount Sinai Hospital, read a paper on surgica operations for the cure of pericarditis. He had essfully performed by Dr. Lillienthal at Mo Sinat Hospital two and a half months ago. cardial cavity had been penetrated by Dr. Lillien thal, and a large scar had been left almost over the heart. Hoffman, however, is well and strong His only peculiarity now is that when he hold his breath his pulse grows almost imperceptible.

form about six feet high, resembling a gall the surface of the ground. Underneath was the coffin, with the side toward the spectators removed, so as to show the corpse as it is supposed to rest. Into the coffin crawled H. Beaudry, youth of nineteen, who assisted in the experiments The apparatus is not unlike a pump in appearance The lower end of it fits tightly into a hole in the top of the coffin, and through the tube or stock of the apparatus is a mechanism connecting with the apparatus is a mechanism connecting with the top of the machine. When the coffin is placed in the grave a lever on the top of the apparatus in plain sight from the cemetery is sprung down. On the lower end of the tube is a knob, which hangs above the breast of the occupant of the coffin. If he hits the knob he touches the necessary triger to make his friends aware of the fact that he is not dead.

A long handle flies up at the top, and a nickel-plated hall eight inches in diameter swings through the air, while the stillness is broken by a terrific ringing of an alarm bell inside the detector. The bell is guaranteed to ring half an hour. Mr. Camis

Holiday Gifts.

Leopard Rugs.

FULL MOUNTED HEADS, \$35, \$45, \$55.

A reduction of \$10 each.

Himalaya Tiger Rugs.

\$200, \$225, \$250, \$275. \$25 less than regular prices.

Polar Bear Rugs,

FULL MOUNTED HEADS,

\$150, \$200, \$250, \$400. \$25 to \$50 less than regular prices

LARGE VARIETY OF ALL KINDS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF HALL AND PARLOR RUGS

C. C. SHAYNE, 124 AND 126 WEST 42D ST., between Broadway and 6th av. STORE OPEN EVENINGS.



Marks Adjustable Reclining Chair and Rocker. Useful Christmas Present CALL AND INSPECT AT 1144 BROADWAY.

stood on top of his platform; his friend, Mr. Durad, stood below to help work the machinery when it showed a disposition to stick, and Beaudry flopped around inside the coffin in a rather grewsome way. When everything was ready and the trap went off on account of Beaudry hitting the knob, Messrs. Camis and Durand were delighted.

"That is ze beauty of ze whole zing." said Mr. Durand, at which the doctors had the greatest difficulty in restraining their merriment.
One of the doctors, said to have been Dr. Meyer, of the Academy, in the discussion following the demonstration, said that it was "unfortunately true that there was more or less carelessness on the part of physicians in signing death certificates."

PLANS TO BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

SOCIETY AT A MEETING LAST EVENING. Several plans for beautifying the city were suggested last evening at a meeting of the National Sculpture Society, in the Fine Arts Society Building. in West Fifty-seventh-st. The subject for the evening's discussion was, "The Possible Enrichment of the Open Spaces of New-York from the Battery to Harlem River," and the remarks of the different speakers were accompanied by an attractive series of stereopticon views. absence of J. Q. A. Ward, president of the soclety, by reason of illness, Charles De Kay pre-

urged that the East Side below Fifty-ninth-st, be ment. He thought it would be good business and ortable as possible, and suggested that the city be divided into sections for the members to study provement. In regard to the Battery, Nelson S. Spencer said that, as it was the gateway to the continent through which the immigrants came, it ould be fitting to erect there a column in com

gar Square and in Hyde Park, were afforded opportunities for public debate, and suggested that in Union Square there might be erected a building for political discussions. It would be New-York's forum, and could be made attractive as well as

and several fine views of the Dewey Arch were heartily applauded. The speaker believed that in as a starting point, should be reproduced in marble In its present place the arch would always look sculptors prevented them from booming the movement to make the arch permanent. J. W. Brooks said in regard to Herald and Long-

acre Squares that there were more electric lights from Thirty-fourth to Forty-sixth six than in almost any other part of the world. He suggested the erection in Heraid Square of a building where persons could get all sorts of information about the city, and which should be surmounted by a great dome of stained glass, lighted at night. At Longacre Square there might be placed a great fountain, which would be an object of beauty by day and also at night, when lit up by electric lights. Karl Bitter talked about the Flaza at Fifty-ninth-st, and Fifth-ave., and recalled the various projects, including the proposed erection of the soldlers and sallors' monument there, for its adornment. He advocated the taking away of the soldlers and sallors' monument there, for its adornment. He advocated the taking away of the soldlers and the making of Fifth-ave, twice as wide. The Plaza needed a well regulated plan for list treatment, and it would be unfortunate if it should be split up by the erection of several incongruous statues, as had been proposed.

W. L. Harris had some interesting lantern sildes to illustrate how an arcade could be erected around the circle at Fifty-ninth-st, and Eighth-ave, which would serve to regulate traffic and afford places of protection for passengers from passing vehicles.

Charles R. Lamb presented an elaborate scheme for a new City Hall on a great scale, while preserving the old City Hall huilding in the City Hall Park, and for making an imposing entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. J. Scott Hartley presented a plan for the improvement of Riverside Drive and Seventy-second-st., Charles Lopez a plan for St. Mark's Flace and John De Witt Warner closed the evening's talks with an address on 'Ancient Rome as a Prototype for Greater New York.'

The engrossed resolutions presented to the National Sculpture Society by the city of New-York for work done in connection with the reception to Admiral Dewey were shown at the meeting.

Brigadier General George Moore Smith, of the

reviewed the 71st Regiment in its armory, Park-ave nessed the review. Colonel W. G. Bates was in command and had about five hundred men on the floor. After the review long service medals were presented to the following members of the command: Captains Anthony Bleecker, John W. Dowling. John H. Whittle, W. R. Hill and Arthur L. Robertson; First Lieutenant Herbert H. True, Second Lieutenants William C. Garthwaite and Frederick H. Weyman; Battallon Quartermaster Sergeant John H. Beatty; First Sergeants George B. Young and William F. Weiss; Sergeants George B. Young and William H. Weiss; Sergeants Adapt Joseph J. Adgate; Sergeants Oscar Bruchheiler, Arthur L. Canterbury, Charles H. Ryer, James E. Carroll and James C. Rodgers; Corporals Edward Dety and William H. Merriam; Privates William J. Burt, Paul C. Masterstieg J. E. Jefferson, David Broder, George S. Andrews and J. Winter. A dance followed the presentation. nessed the review. Colonel W. G. Bates was in com

A REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS. The Republican Club of the XXVIIth Assembly officers last night at its rooms, Nos. 767 and 760 ing were the officers elected: President, M. Dwight Collier: first vice-president, Richard J. Lewis; sec-

WANAMAKER'S

WANAMAKER'S

Only Three More Nights of Christmas

WEDNESDAY, Thursday and Friday nights only, to see Wanamaker's in its Christmas toggery under the glint of its thousands of electric lights. The store will be closed at 7 o'clock Saturday evening—for that's the secular Christmas Eve. If you've been here during the month-and you probably have-you liked the

store unless there was a fly in its ointment of good service. If you saw anything in the conduct of the business that was wrong in fact, or supposedly wrong; if ever-so-slight blunder occurred in your transactions, please tell us-write it down. The Wanamaker store system is proven right and helpful; there may be troubles of administration. Will you help us right them-help us by pointing them out? Let us have a composite store-your ideal and ours.

The swing of the Christmas business is splendid-the volume of it is such an endorsement as even New York has almost never given. But the sliver from a toothpick may cause one a nightmare. Have we helped you to a merrier Christmas? That's the question we hope can be answered with a "yes." We want you to look upon Wanamaker's as your store-to be proud of; to have in

mind as a place to bring friends to. We want you to believe it The Brightest, Carefulest, Most Economical Store in

New York. That is its best excuse for being the busiest. Yet there is never a scramble here. Even during the Christmas rush it has been comfortable-for you are one of a pleasant throng

Women's Suits===Some Great Values

There is a patent on this businesswe know have not infringed on our methods. It takes courage, to be sure, to sell almost-brand-new things at half price, but we do. Full stocks of everything up to the last safe moment. Then out goes the surplus, let it cost us what it may. Next morning the store is new because of the newness in it. Today-

A hundred Tailored Suits, values up to \$18, are reduced to \$7.50.

Fifty Tailored Suits, values up to \$22, are reduced to \$10. And this means an absolute clearance of these lines. Think it over-then (excuse the hint) hurry!

Imported Capes

By the way, these newest Capes from Paris and Berlin are charming gift things. Look at one-

Of pastel-gray broadcloth, 44 in. long. Seven rows of white braid are swished round it in pleasing curves and twists; shoulders seem to be made up of similar braiding. There is a large flaring collar, edged with white fox. The cape is full lined with quilted white silk. The price is \$73—and this one of the Paris conjurings. Others run from \$32 to \$137.50. It's safest of all to buy a cape because there is

no bother about fit. But we're careful to make other presents right-even by after-Christmas alterations. There are black capes—some especially suited to elderly women—\$25 to \$68.

Furs for Gifts

We couldn't conduct a "dry goods fur business" -you wouldn't let us. We have asked you so often to believe in the store, and to hold it to strict accountability that to sell the riff-raff of any goods would mean simply that we'd get the stuff sent back again. So we haven't a "fur department" but we have a fur store that brings peltry from

the best marts and fur fashions from St. Petersburg and Paris.

Furs. Would you buy a diamond at hap-hazard? And furs are next to gems in any list of the luxurious.

Persian lamb Collarette, top collar, ruffle and tabs of black lynx, \$100.

Collarette of blended stone marten; tabs and tails, \$100.

Collarettes of Alaska sealskin, top collar and border of natural Hudson-bay sable. Tabs finished with twelves

Collarette of beautiful dark eastern mink, \$200. But why bother with more list. If possible, do a little shopping -our furs look all the better by comparison.

Tissot's Life of Christ

The French are slaves to art and artistic perfection. Were it not so they could never have held their position as producers of beauty for the world. Add to the art instinct the veneration of an adoring worshiper and you begin to see why Tissot, skilled and famous, gave ten years to painting The Christ. He lived in the valleys and on the hills where the Saviour walked; he drank in the atmosphere and color of the Holy Land.

But only a few could see the pictures as he painted them. Then the printer's work. and a hundred of the most skilled workmen of Le Mercier & Cie of Paris, were put on the task of reproducing them. It took four years under the constant guidance of M. Tissot. The task was finished and the world has

The Great Religious Work of the Century Expensive? Necessarily-or its producers thought so, when they summed up the

costs. They sold the Edition de Luxe at \$500 and the ordinary edition (ordinary only by comparison—it is elegant), at \$160. With the aid of certain safe economies a few dollars per set were saved on the present edition, and by the large economy possible through The Wanamaker-Tissot Club, you can, by becoming a member, get the com-

by paying \$1 initial fee and obligating to make a stated number of monthly payments of \$3 each-not many, and the number depends on the expensiveness of the binding

Four Magnificent Volumes

If you join today and give such convenient references that there will be no delay We Can Deliver the Books for Christmas

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.